

THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for August.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Whisky has gone up five cents. It goes down at ten.

Give the devil his dew and ladies would not be so hot.

It will be a hot campaign for both parties if this weather lasts.

Levi P. Morton cannot be expected to run in a gubernatorial race with two toes missing.

Protection carved to a suicidal pitch is an excellent designation of the now deceased McKinley law.

The Kibbites are going to organize a legitimate party of their own. It is just nineteen years too late to make this succeed.

The question whether bicycling for women is immodest, is very much a question of whether the critics have a bicycle.

The "conservative" senators will realize the full meaning of "conservation of energy" when they face the wrath of the people.

The bow and arrow business is out of date. Some sharp men who have embarked in it lately find themselves out of pocket.

Resumption of work in the manufacturing regions of the country is reported and business everywhere is improving. Is that through the "fear of free trade"?

At Provo Mrs. Foster said the Republican party was not afraid to act and would give silver due recognition. This recognition is long overdue and the thing has gone to prove it.

Will the City Council tonight take any action on the nomination of Dr. Dalby as city physician? If he is incompetent, turn him down; if he is competent, and suitable, confirm him.

Two years from now people may consistently talk about the first effects of the revenue tariff. During the two years past they have been suffering from McKinleyism and they should not forget it.

The dynamite gun will not play the part in naval warfare once expected of it; it is too unwieldy. Still the principle is right, for what could be better than compressed air to blow a ship out of the water?

When Debs contemplates the pitiable condition to which he has brought so many families he must feel, if he is human, that he has caused more sorrow and suffering this year than all the corporations of the country.

In provoking parliament Queen Victoria said she was confident the members of that body share the joy at the birth of an heir to the throne in the third generation. It is pretty certain the English people are not overjoyed at the event.

The Boston Post sums up the errors in punctuation in the new tariff bill about right. It says: "In the matter of punctuation, however, there is no mistake in the fact that it puts a 'full stop' to McKinleyism. And this does not need correction."

The proposition that physicians after visiting a case of infectious disease shall go to a place provided for them where they can be thoroughly disinfected looks like a wise measure. It is quite practicable and would prevent greatly the spread of disease.

New South Wales had protection for two or three years and had enough of it. The new House of Commons recently elected as a large majority of anti-protectionists, and including twenty of the labor party doubles the number of the protective members. And New South Wales is a comparatively new country, too.

Some Republican writers seem to imagine that any disaster to England's manufacturing interests will give joy to the American heart, and that prosperity to that country brings corresponding sadness in the United States. Such writers live in the bitterness of the past and forget that John Bull and Brother Jonathan are in friendly relations.

A croaking Republican sheet says: "The Wilson-Gorman bill falls on the western country like a wet blanket." Yes, on the Republican portion, especially on those papers which predicted that it would "smash the industries of the country" and establish "ruinous free trade." On such sheets it has a thoroughly withering effect. It falls on the general public interests like refreshing rain on the gentle reviving grass.

NEWS ADS. AND EDS.

Yesterday morning The Herald had an article on Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's address in the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon. In that article we quoted from the Deseret Evening News a note announcing that Mrs. Foster would speak in the old Federal court room Monday evening, August 27. We took the note for an announcement by the News that the lady would speak and news for a moment supposed it was an advertisement. It stood at the head of a column next to an editorial and we took it as the great majority of the readers of the News doubtless did and the way in which those who had it inserted intended it should be taken. Then we asked why the News hoped there would be a "splendid audience to hear the distinguished and eloquent Republican." This is all, and we make this explanation in fairness to our readers and the public.

Now as to the News. It did not honestly, openly and manfully commend the "distinguished and eloquent Republican" and hope there would be a "splendid attendance." Its position as a non-partisan newspaper and its professions of fairness forbade it to do this. No, it did not do these things; it sold its commendation. That's what it did, presumably because it is "reliable in its statements; is above the level of petty trickery."

As to the weight that paper has with the majority of the people of Utah, its position is perfectly understood. When it says "The Herald knows as well as we do—and perhaps that is what's the matter—that the utterances of this paper do have, are entitled to have the special weight spoken of," it is doubtless intended to convey the idea that its influence is entirely the result of merit. Its influence arises from the fact that it is the official organ of the dominant church in Utah and from no other fact. It may be as well to inform the News that it has not the same weight, today, even as an official organ, as in years past, and this chiefly because the News is now owned and controlled by a private company, that is running it simply as a business venture.

The Herald writer is quite as familiar as the News writer with the notions of truth and honor, and we are glad to know the News writer is going to cherish those that he has.

We will answer the questions asked by the News, and our answer to the first two is No.

As to the third. A beautiful spirit pervades this, beautiful as only a pure soul rising in its anger can be. A righteous man righteously indignant, who can be more majestic! Listen to this: "Is it expected that a paper with the reputation and prestige of the News will forever have the patience to take up and correct the drivels of writers who can only see out of one eye and who talk most sensibly when they sleep?" To which we make humble reply: "Have you heard of the patience of Job?" The very first chance you have you lose your patience. And as to the "prestige and reputation of the News," we "suspect" your position as Dogberry would say. We want to know another thing from the News. When it loses its patience does it lose it as an official organ or as a newspaper? This is not seemly in a writer whose utterances "do have, and are entitled to have the special weight spoken of." Their weight is oftenest in their heaviness. How true is the proverb, and how exemplified in the writer of the News—"He that is soon angry dealeth foolishly."

STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION.

"The ordinary Democrat is nothing if he is not constitutional." So says a Republican contemporary. Thanks. It is not often we have so frank an admission from that source. The ordinary Republican, then, by parity of reasoning, is nothing if he is not unconstitutional. And thereby hangs the argument which follows the foregoing confession. It is on the constitutionality of a protective tariff. The Democratic party stands by the constitution on that question, and per contra the Republican party departs from it. The plank in the Democratic platform of 1892, which declares that there is no constitutional authority for the levying of the tariff except for revenue only, has never yet been displaced. The fibes which our Republican contemporaries have uttered in the stead of reasons have never moved it a jot or affected its integrity. The only thing that can upset its force, is the citation of a clause in the constitution which gives authority to Congress to levy duties for any other purpose than to raise revenue for the government.

If no such provision can be adduced, then the controversy should close. The national government has no lawful power to levy a tax conferred upon it by the constitution. If the power claimed is not to be found in that instrument, then it does not belong to the government and all exercise of such authority is usurpation.

But now comes our Republican apologist for unconstitutional protection and says:

"There is no place in that constitution which says that the exponents of the constitution should have the privilege of breathing the air or drinking the water that runs down City creek, or taking the chance of being poisoned by drinking it when it runs down Parley's canyon, and yet men do breathe the air and they drink the water sometimes. That constitution does, however, distinctly say that the government can raise all the money it needs by different taxations, and there is no place in that constitution which forbids that revenue from being raised by taxing certain classes of property so that it becomes a protection to the American producer."

That is very smart. Is it not? But it does not answer the question where authority is found in the Constitution for levying a protective tariff. That instrument does not deal with the inherent rights of individuals. It prescribes the conferred powers of the government. It gives authority to the respective branches of the national government, and reserves all the powers not therein bestowed, in the states respectively or to the people. If among those delegated powers the authority to levy duties, customs and taxes for any other purpose than for the expenses of government can be found, let the dispute be ended by quoting the provision that confers it.

This has never been done, because it cannot be done. The Herald has never said that the constitution forbids that revenue shall be raised "by taxing certain classes of property so that it becomes a protection to the American producer." That way of putting it is the very reverse of the Republican theory.

A Republican tariff is levied to protect and foster a certain class of Amer-

ican manufacturers, and the revenue that is raised is secondary or accidental. In the process, The tariff is framed in their special interest and for their particular benefit, and such revenue as is derived from it is an after consideration. A Democratic tariff is raised to provide revenue for the government, and if by "taxing certain classes of property" for the purpose of raising revenue, protection is afforded to American products, there is no objection raised.

All the rest of the roundabout remarks of the Republican casuist on this subject are made to obscure the main question and are not relevant to it. The challenge remains unanswered. If there is anything in the constitution which authorizes the imposition of a tariff on the Republican theory, let it be quoted. We say it is not there. The only fair reply to that is the quotation of the provision if it exists. If it is not in existence, as we claim, all the sophistry and inference and implication in the world will not supply its place. Let us have the clause; if not, give us the frank confession that it has no existence.

It is true that Democrats are strict supporters of the constitution strictly construed. If there is any reproach in that, they are willing to abide by it. Let those who exceed the constitution and applaud its violation reflect in their perversion of the supreme law of the land if they please. But people who wish to preserve the freedom of this country will stand by that party which upholds and contends for intact the glorious palladium of our liberties.

WHAT HAS BEEN MADE CLEAR.

In order to divert attention from the constitutional aspect of the tariff question, which our Republican friends are unable to squarely meet, we are told that "The people of Utah need not exhaust themselves by trying to combat the arguments" in relation to it. Quite right. Our morning contemporary has suffered all the exhaustion that is necessary in trying to dodge the issue and appears to be completely "pettered out." The advice is good. The people of Utah had better acknowledge the error of the Republican position or quit trying to combat the Democratic arguments.

But the wool men and the lead men of Utah are appealed to and reminded that they have "lost half their revenue." One wool man is quoted as declaring that "his pocket has been so hurt in the last two years that it has touched his heart and his eyes are clear."

The reasoning in that is so strong that it is perfectly startling. A number of men have only been able to obtain a low price for their wool during the last two years. The same may be said of lead dealers. Their hearts and their heads are cleared. What of that? There are many other folks in America, and all over the commercial world, who are in exactly the same position. What are we to understand from this?

Why, our shallow contemporary wishes it to be inferred that it is a tariff for revenue that has brought about all this decline in prices, and therefore it is wrong and the party that supports it ought to be blamed for these losses and be opposed by the country.

First, is it a fact that the tariff which the Democratic party has only just been able to establish has brought the decline in the price of wool all over the world? Or that it has caused the fall in lead? How has the discussion of this question in this country caused the depression in other countries? But leaving them out, is it not a fact that the decline in the United States, both in wool and lead prices, has occurred under the full operations of the highest duties ever imposed? Why then charge the fall upon a policy not yet in force?

The McKinley law was to make the prices of domestic wool and American lead higher. Soon as the higher duties it levied were imposed they both gradually went down. They have not brought as much to the producer since as before the law went into force. What does that prove? If anything at all, it is that a high tariff does not bring high prices for American "raw materials." It knocks the protective theory on that point squarely on the head.

If it is the tariff that has made the slump in wool and lead, it is the Republican tariff which has done the work. If anybody's heart has been touched by losses to the pocket, and anybody's eyes have been made clear through low prices of products, let them look at those indisputable facts and lay the blame where it belongs.

But is this great country to be governed in its national policy by the discontent of one or two classes of producers who are unable to command as high a figure in the market for their wares as they would like? Is the welfare of sixty millions of people to be considered, or must the laws be framed in the special interest of a few thousands of their number?

Protectionists, whose theories are sectional, of course always appeal to the personal interests of a class. That is the sort of patriotism they inculcate. It is pocket patriotism. People are to consider what will be likely to benefit their class or their section of the country, no matter how much the great majority are affected. That is all in line with the policy of a party that is for the classes and not for the masses.

The greatest good to the greatest number is sought by Democratic legislation. If the few sustain some loss and the many are benefited, that is the proper national policy. So that if a comparative handful of wool men make less profits and the great body of the people obtain cheaper goods, because of a tariff for revenue only which also provides for some free raw materials, we say let the welfare of the whole people be paramount and the few do the best they can.

But it has not yet been shown that a revenue tariff will injure either the wool men or the lead men. It has been demonstrated during the past four years and especially during the last two years, that a high protective tariff does not bring high prices to American raw materials, wool and lead being conspicuous examples, but it has shown that the higher the duties on the foreign articles the lower the prices of the domestic products in the American market. That is as clear as the mountain peaks when the noonday sun is shining.

DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS SENSE.

In his speech at Old Orchard, Me., the Hon. Tom Reed in opening the campaign for the Republicans said the Democratic party today, as in the past, has its great majority in the South. Of the southern men he said they were men of intellectual power, but that the trouble with them is that they have no thorough knowledge of business as it is

tried on in the North. This is a poor argument to put forth at this time.

The Congressional Republican campaign committee is having a campaign book prepared. The work is being done under the direction of chairman Babcock and the secretary, McKee. The printer is expected to have it ready by September 1. This book will show that Texas beats Pennsylvania in the increase of wealth per capita. In Texas it has been from \$518 to \$342, while in Pennsylvania it has only been from \$154 to \$177. In Georgia the per capita wealth has increased from \$353 to \$464, and in South Carolina from \$233 to \$348. Each of these three southern states is overwhelmingly Democratic and their increase of wealth per capita shows that they have a fairly good business sense after all.

What the West is specially anxious about is the attitude of the voters of the country on the silver question. It is well known that the South is almost unanimously for free silver. Western business men are generally as shrewd as their eastern brethren and they believe in free silver, and think the business depression is largely due to the demonetization of silver in 1873, by the party to which Mr. Reed belongs. Of course these same eastern business men, with whose methods Reed is so charmed, think silver a menace to their prosperity. This being so the demand of southern Democrats for free silver must be construed as being a lack of a thorough knowledge of business as it is carried on in the North, particularly that part from which Reed hails.

When silver is restored to its proper place as a money metal it will come mainly through the Democratic votes of the South and the West.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican senators are so shocked at the sugar tariff bill schedule that they are trying to prevent Senator Lindsay from denouncing it and seeking to get it repealed or amended.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

These Republican senators are so shocked that the country thinks they are protesting too much and that their virtue is more simulated than real.

The report of the Naval committee of the House of Representatives upon the alleged fraud in armor plates made by the Carnegie company is to the effect that all the accusations have been sustained by the evidence. In other words, that company, which contributed nearly half a million dollars to the Republican campaign in 1892, has been systematically defrauding the government for years by imposing on its agents defective plates, at an enormous expense.—Kansas City Times (Dem.).

The Carnegie company took a logical view of the situation. If it was right for the government to allow the company, through the tariff, to rob the people, why was it not right to rob the government?

If 3,500,000 pounds of refined sugar are consumed here in a year, this trust tax in the McKinley tariff has been equivalent to \$2,000,000 per annum. If to be added the bounty paid by the people to the domestic producers, \$3,750,000 per year, and about \$12,000,000 last year, the total tax on sugar is of from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 paid by consumers of sugar and the people generally on sugar under the McKinley tariff, a tax no part of which went into the national treasury, two-thirds of it going to the combined refiners and the remainder to the domestic producers.—N. Y. Times (Dem.).

The anxiety of the Republicans is lest the people discover that the bounty paid on domestic sugar was a tax on it after all and that they paid it on other things.

Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, is mainly inconsistent. He has repudiated the nominees of the Republicans for governor, pronouncing him "the creature of a party, the creature of a clique, and a disreputable candidate. But Mr. Rosewater is inconsistent when he attempts to distinguish between the elements dominating the Republican party in Nebraska and the party elsewhere. Everywhere the party is under control of the trusts, the railroads, the privileged corporations of every kind.—Chicago Times (Dem.).

Republicans are generally birds of a feather that flock together.

Finally, compulsory arbitration is an invasion of personal liberty. No tribunal ought to have the power to say that a man must work for a certain employer or serve under a civil service system, and if he does not, he must be fined or imprisoned. It is given power to say that men shall be given employment on certain conditions and that public designate.—Mail and Express (Rep.).

Compulsory arbitration would be state control of private business.

Government control of our railroads implies an addition of many thousands of office holders to the civil list, all of whom even under a civil service system, would feel more or less interest in the result of the elections. The civil list may be increased without limit in a monarchy, but in a republic the fewer office holders the better.—Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.).

Government ownership of railroads would mean railroads in politics. This would be objectionable no matter which party was in power.

The Republican House of Representatives to be elected in November won't have a chance to get into power until after the election, after which, unhappily, and a Democratic House will continue to misrepresent the country until March 4.

There is an old saw that says "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched." Let the Republicans heed it.

Whenever the people get a chance they will make the condition of the alleged Democratic "conservatives" decidedly uncomfortable.—Pittsburgh Post (Dem.). These "conservatives" will then realize that they have done those things they ought not to have done.

We are inclined to regret that a measure of severity, such as is justly dealt out to the Carnegie company, is not extended to the government inspectors who have been educated at public cost in all the arts and sciences relative to material, machinery, and munitions, and who have permitted themselves to be imposed upon most grossly.—Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.).

All who are in any way responsible for these frauds should be dealt with and should be punished according to their degree of guilt.

While the Republican party may not propose any further tariff legislation, seeing that the Democrats have been defeated by the fear of public condemnation from failing to free trade tariff upon the country, while the Republicans may see the wisdom of giving the country a rest from further tariff agitation, there can be no safety in this regard except by and through the return of the Republican power.—San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.).

Are not the Republicans afraid to say they will "tinker" with the tariff? To give the country a rest from further tariff agitation is very magnanimous on the part of the Republicans.

The verdict of Congress sustains the charges of fraud in the armor plate contracts. If the practical tests prove that these charges are correct there should be some greater punishment than a fine imposed on the Carnegie officials. Nothing short of the penitentiary would satisfy the people.—San Francisco Examiner (Dem.).

Frauds of this nature are the very worst kind. It is like mixing sand with powder in war time. Those who are guilty should be made to suffer.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

James H. Budd, the Democratic candidate for governor of California, was born in Janesville, Wis., May 18, 1831. His father, who was a member of Congress from Oregon, moved to California in 1857.

Chairman Clinton B. Davis, of the Democratic state central committee of Connecticut, says the Democratic party was

never in better condition in that state than it is today.

Professor William E. Waters, Ph.D., of the University of Cincinnati, a graduate of Yale, class of 1875, has accepted the presidency of Wells college at Aurora, N. Y.

Richard C. Kerekes, Missouri's representative in the Republican National committee, and one of the nine executive committee of that body, thus characterizes the A. P. A.: "The organization is un-American, infatigable to every honorable citizen, and any party to which it succeeds in attaching itself will greatly suffer. It naturally, with its objects, and Republican candidates more to its taste, and commonly supports them."

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is expected to visit Berkeley in about two weeks as the guest of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor owns the celebrated diamond comb which was a present to Anne de Montpensier from Louis XIV. It is worth \$100,000.

Mrs. Sallie Ward Downs, the greatest belle of the South in ante-bellum days, is reported to be dying at the Galt house in Louisville. She has been married four times.

Secretary Harity, of Pennsylvania, was waited on by two cranks who demanded \$50,000 in cash. They compromised on a promise to pay them \$100 some time next week.

LIFE'S FUNNY SIDE.

When a man commits suicide by drowning, can it be said that he liquidates the debt of nature.—Boston Transcript.

An Unsettled Relationship: Marie—Is that Charlie's sister? Louise—No, he hasn't proposed yet.—Kate Field's Washington.

Ethel—What did you do when your fiancé said he was going to have his moustache shaved off? Maude—Oh, I set my face against it.—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Uperton (to conductor of the band)—Oh, Mr. Kapellmeister, please play that adagio a little faster—the soup is ready to be served.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Client—I want to sue the railroad company for \$50,000 damages. What is the first thing for me to do? Attorney—Give me a retainer of \$50.—Detroit Free Press.

Sugar—I see Senator Hardrocks doesn't spend a week at his desk. What words can describe the laziness of these United States senators? "Two words—'loaf sugar.'"—Puck.

"Her religion is very much like her dress; she can put it on or off, just as she pleases." "Yes, and like her ball dress at that; there isn't very much of it."—Life's Chronicle.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so sored on human nature that when 'er friend returns a borrowed umbrella dey 'tinks it am a reflection on the umbrella's quality."—Washington Star.

Binks—My wife asked me this morning to engage a new wash woman. Where does yours live? Wigwag—I don't know where she lives, but she hangs out in our back yard.—Philadelphia Record.

Customer—Is your beef very nice today? Market Man—Yes, it is. "Well, then you may give me a few sweetstakes. I have heard my husband speak of them."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A WONDERFUL CREATURE.

In truth, she's different from us. For traits she does display Which pass belief—this heroine Whom novelists portray.

She, somehow, got her wires crossed. For oft to your surprise, For traits that tears are in her voice, While she has belief—this heroine Whom novelists portray.

Mary had a little lamb, 'Twas at the beach she met him; She let him bring a diamond ring, And then chose to forget him. —Indianapolis Journal.

A TRIFLE.

A kiss he took and a backward look, And her heart grew suddenly lighter; A trifle, you say, to come a day, Yet the dull gray morn seemed brighter.

For hearts are such that a tender touch May banish a look of sadness; A small, bright thing can make us sing, But a keenest thing some careless thing.

That was done in a moment of blindness. We can bravely face life in a home where strife No foothold can discover, And be lovers still if we only will, Though youth's bright days are over.

Ah, sharp as swords cut the unkind words That are far beyond recalling. When a face lies hid 'neath a coffin lid, And bitter tears are falling, We faint would give the lives we live To undo our idle scolding.

Then let us not miss the smile and kiss, When we part in the light of morning, And exchange our words of the unkind words.

Examination for Teachers For Salt Lake City Public Schools. An examination of teachers for certificates to teach will be held in the high school building, beginning September 3, 1894, at 9 a. m. All applicants for positions in the public schools who do not possess valid certificates to teach are expected to be present.

All stationery will be furnished by the board of education. J. F. MILLSPAUGH, Chairman Board of Examiners.

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Mr. Harrigan's Five Great Plays. CHANGE OF BILL EVERY NIGHT.

Tuesday, "Old Lavender." Wednesday, "Reilly and the 400." Thursday, "Cordeila's Aspirations." Friday, "Squatter Sovereignty." Saturday, "The Leather Patch."

All the Favorites in the Casts. DAVE BRAHAM'S Popular Songs. Seats ready Saturday, Aug. 26th. Prices—\$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.

NEXT ATTRACTION: "The New Devil's Auction." LYCEUM THEATRE.

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